

Prenatal and Postpartum Care (NQF 1517)

Measure Basic Information

This specification sheet contains information for both Timeliness of Prenatal Care and Postpartum Care, the two rates associated with the NQF measure Prenatal and Postpartum Care. Prior to 2019, the CCO incentive measure and quality pool payments were only tied to performance on Timeliness of Prenatal Care against benchmarks and improvement targets. Starting in 2019, the Metrics and Scoring Committee decided to change and use the Postpartum Care rate performance against the benchmark for incentive measure purposes. However, CCOs are still required to report on both parts of the measure for the Quality Incentive Program.

Name and date of specifications used: OHA follows HEDIS® MY2023 Technical Specifications for Health Plans (Volume 2).

URL of Specifications: This measure is selected in the CMS Medicaid Adult Core Set, as well as the CHIP Medicaid Child Core Set; the detail manual and Value Set Dictionary can be found on the CMS resource page: <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/performance-measurement/adult-and-child-health-care-quality-measures/adult-core-set-reporting-resources/index.html>

Measure Type:

HEDIS PQI Survey Other Specify:

Measure Utility:

CCO Incentive (Postpartum) State Quality CMS Adult Core Set (Postpartum) CMS Child Core Set (Prenatal) Other Specify:

Data Source: MMIS/DSSURS, medical records

Measurement Period: The measure looks for live births with estimated delivery date (EDD) October 8, 2022 - October 7, 2023.

Benchmark for OHA MY	2021	2022	2023 [^]
PPC_Postpartum	61.3%	80.9%	84.2%
Source:	MY2018 CCO statewide average (original 2020 benchmark)	MY2019 national Medicaid 75 th percentile (hybrid)	MY20221 national Medicaid 90 th percentile (hybrid)

[^]This measure is selected for the 2023 Challenge Pool.

2023 Postpartum Improvement Targets: Minnesota method with 3 percentage point floor.

Note on telehealth: This measure is telehealth eligible for both prenatal and postpartum care, as long as the required service components are identified. For further information specific to Oregon, the Health Evidence Review Commission (HERC) has provided this [guideline](#) on telehealth services.

Measure changes in specifications from MY2022 to MY2023:

- Replaced all references of “women” to “member” throughout the measure specification.
- Added a required exclusion for members who died during the measurement year.
- Clarified continuous enrollment requirements for step 2 of the Timeliness of Prenatal Care numerator.

OHA continues to adopt the full HEDIS hybrid specifications for MY2023/CMS Core Set measurement years. It is the CCO’s responsibility to identify numerator compliance using any of the data sources allowed under the HEDIS hybrid method. Information may be abstracted from administrative data (claims), paper medical records, and audited supplemental databases or from automated systems such as electronic medical records (EMR/EHR), registries or claims systems.

- 1) If using administrative data to identify numerator compliance, CCOs must follow HEDIS MY2023/CMS Core Set specifications for allowable codes and measure logic.
- 2) If using medical record data to identify numerator compliance, CCOs must follow HEDIS MY2023/ CMS Core Set specifications to conduct the chart review.

See the annual chart review guidance document for additional information on allowable data sources. OHA will provide sampling frames and updated guidance to CCOs on the hybrid methodology for 2023 in fall 2023. Guidance will be posted online at <https://www.oregon.gov/oha/HPA/ANALYTICS/Pages/CCO-Metrics.aspx>

Denied claims: Included Not included

Member type: CCO A CCO B CCO G

Measure Details

Definitions:

First trimester	280–176 days prior to delivery (or EDD).
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Data elements required denominator: All live birth deliveries with estimated delivery date (EDD) in the ‘intake period’: between October 8 of the year prior to the measurement year, and October 7 of the measurement year, and the members of the organization who meet the continuous enrollment criteria.

For adopting the HEDIS hybrid method, OHA identifies the live birth deliveries from administrative data and provide CCOs with a random sample delivery list for the chart review. CCOs should perform hybrid record review for all cases in the sample, for both prenatal and postpartum measures.

OHA follows the HEDIS method to identify deliveries:

Step1: Identify all deliveries in the measurement intake period using Deliveries Value Set.

Step2: Remove non-live births using Non-live Births Value Set.

Step3: Identify continuous enrollment. Determine if enrollment was continuous 43 days prior to delivery through 60 days after delivery, with no gaps.

HEDIS gives specific directions on counts of multiple births in a year, and counting one delivery per pregnancy (of twins, triplets, etc). However, HEDIS is not prescriptive on how to address the issue when a 'single pregnancy and delivery' results in multiple service dates on the delivery claims that are close together, especially with twins and triplets. To address this, OHA uses a '180-day rule' which determines separate deliveries if the delivery service dates are more than 180 days apart; each separate delivery is eligible for being randomly sampled. When the delivery service dates are within 180 days apart, OHA considers them as a cluster, and uses the latest delivery service date as a single EDD.

In the hybrid review data submission, OHA also allows CCOs to report the original EDD from the prenatal care providers' perspective, which would help address early or late delivery issues. When a different EDD is reported by the CCO, the eligible window for timely prenatal care is recalculated. If the CCO self-reported EDD is outside of the intake period, the case is excluded.

Note OHA only includes CCO-paid live birth deliveries when sampling, therefore Fee-for-Service paid deliveries such as approved out-of-hospital births are not included in the CCO sample frame.

Required exclusions for denominator:

- Members in hospice or using hospice services any time during the measurement year. Refer to *General Guideline 15: Members in Hospice*. These members are identified using HEDIS MY2023 Hospice Encounter Value Set and Hospice Intervention Value Set, with claims within the measurement year.
- Members who died any time during the measurement year. Refer to *HEDIS MY2023 General Guideline 16: Deceased Members*.

OHA also allows CCOs to report 'no confirmed live birth' in the data submission and excludes the cases accordingly.

Deviations from cited specifications for denominator:

See OHA's implementation of the 180-day delivery service date rule, and CCO self-reported EDD sections above.

Continuous enrollment criteria:

43 days prior to the Estimated Date of Delivery (EDD) through 60 days after EDD.

Allowable gaps in enrollment: None.

Anchor Date: Enrolled on the Estimated Date of Delivery (EDD).

Timeliness of Prenatal Care Numerator:

Administrative method – A prenatal visit within the eligible time window including required service components. See HEDIS® MY2023 Technical Specifications for Health Plans (Volume 2) or CMS Adult/Child Core Set manual for details.

Hybrid Medical Record Review – Prenatal care services:

A prenatal visit in the first trimester, on or before the enrollment start date or within 42 days of enrollment, depending on the date of enrollment in the organization and gaps in enrollment during the pregnancy. Do not count visits that occur on the date of delivery.

Prenatal care visit to an OB/GYN or other prenatal care practitioner, or PCP. For visits to a PCP, a diagnosis of pregnancy must be present. Documentation in the medical record must include a note indicating the date when the prenatal care visit occurred, and evidence of *one* of the following:

- Documentation indicating the member is pregnant or references to the pregnancy; for example:
 - Documentation in a standardized prenatal flow sheet, **or**
 - Documentation of last menstrual period (LMP), EDD or gestational age, **or**
 - A positive pregnancy test result, **or**
 - Documentation of gravidity and parity, **or**
 - Documentation of complete obstetrical history, **or**
 - Documentation of prenatal risk assessment and counseling/education.
- A basic physical obstetrical examination that includes auscultation for fetal heart tone, **or** pelvic exam with obstetric observations, **or** measurement of fundus height (a standardized prenatal flow sheet may be used).
- Evidence that a prenatal care procedure was performed, such as:
 - Screening test in the form of an obstetric panel (must include all of the following: hematocrit, differential WBC count, platelet count, hepatitis B surface antigen, rubella antibody, syphilis test, RBC antibody screen, Rh and ABO blood typing), **or**
 - TORCH antibody panel alone, **or**
 - A rubella antibody test/titer with an Rh incompatibility (ABO/Rh) blood typing, **or**
 - Ultrasound of a pregnant uterus.

Eligible window for timely first prenatal visit:

For members continuously enrolled during the first trimester (176-280 days before delivery with no gaps), the organization has sufficient opportunity to provide prenatal care in the first trimester. Any enrollment gaps in the second and third trimesters are incidental.

For members who were not continuously enrolled in the first trimester:

- For members who were enrolled at least 219 days before delivery, the organization has sufficient opportunity to provide prenatal care by the end of the first trimester.
- For members who were not enrolled at least 219 days before delivery, the organization has sufficient opportunity to provide prenatal care within 42 days after enrollment. Note the qualifying period begins at the start of the first trimester, 280 days prior to delivery.

Postpartum Care Numerator:

Administrative method – A postpartum visit for a pelvic exam or postpartum care on or between 7 and 84 days after delivery. See HEDIS® MY2023 Technical Specifications for Health Plans (Volume 2) or CMS Adult/Child Core Set manual for details.

Hybrid Medical Record Review – Postpartum Care:

Postpartum visit to an OB/GYN or other prenatal care practitioner, or PCP on or between 7 and 84 days after delivery. Do not include postpartum care provided in an acute inpatient setting.

Documentation in the medical record must include a note indicating the date when a postpartum visit occurred and *one* of the following:

- Pelvic exam.
- Evaluation of weight, BP, breasts and abdomen.
 - Notation of “breastfeeding” is acceptable for the “evaluation of breasts” component.
- Notation of postpartum care, including, but not limited to:
 - Notation of “postpartum care,” “PP care,” “PP check,” “6-week check.”
 - A preprinted “Postpartum Care” form in which information was documented during the visit.
- Perineal or cesarean incision/wound check.
- Screening for depression, anxiety, tobacco use, substance use disorder, or preexisting mental health disorders.
- Glucose screening for members with gestational diabetes.
- Documentation of any of the following topics:
 - Infant care or breastfeeding.
 - Resumption of intercourse, birth spacing or family planning.
 - Sleep/fatigue.
 - Resumption of physical activity.
 - Attainment of healthy weight.

Eligible window for postpartum care visit:

On or between 7 and 84 days after delivery.

Notes:

- *Services that occur over multiple visits count toward this measure if all services are within the time frame established in the measure. Ultrasound and lab results alone are not considered a visit; they must be combined with an office visit with an appropriate practitioner in order to count for this measure.*
- *HEDIS allows using EDD for identifying the first trimester for timeliness of prenatal care, and the delivery date for the postpartum care. OHA allows CCOs to confirm live births and submit different dates for EDD and the date of delivery. When different EDD or delivery date is report by the CCO, the original claims-based EDD is not used.*
- *A Pap test does not count as a prenatal care visit for the administrative and hybrid specification of the Timeliness of Prenatal Care rate, but is acceptable for the Postpartum Care rate as evidence of a pelvic exam. A colposcopy alone is not numerator compliant for either rate.*
- *The intent is that a prenatal visit is with a PCP or OB/GYN or other prenatal care practitioner. Ancillary services (lab, ultrasound) may be delivered by an ancillary provider. Nonancillary services (e.g., fetal heart tone, prenatal risk assessment) must be delivered by the required provider type.*
- *The intent is to assess whether prenatal and preventive care was rendered on a routine, outpatient basis rather than assessing treatment for emergent events.*
- *Refer to HEDIS Appendix 3 for the definition of PCP and OB/GYN and other prenatal practitioners.*

- *For both rates and for both Administrative and Hybrid data collection methods, services provided during a telephone visit, e-visit or virtual check-in are eligible for use in reporting.*